

GB 0015716.f

DEVICES

The present invention relates to a device and in particular but not exclusively to a device which provides access to an entity.

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Wireless cellular networks are known in which the area covered by the network is divided into a number of cells. Each cell is served by a base transceiver station. The base transceiver station is arranged to communicate with mobile stations in the cell associated with the base station. The mobile stations establish via the
10 base station a connection with another user, a fixed line telephone or the Internet.

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Programmable keys are known. For example, plastic cards with magnetic strips are used as keys to open locks to for example doors or the like. The use of such keys is disadvantageous in that different keys are provided to access different
15 entities and therefore need to be carried by the user.

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It has been proposed to allow multiple users access to the same entity. For example, a front door to an office may be accessed by a number of users or a hotel room may be accessed by different users at different times. It is necessary
20 for the accessed entity to have a database or similar to keep a record of the authorised users. It is disadvantageous if a database or similar needs to be associated with the accessed entity. For example, in a hotel, to have a database associated with each lock would be costly.

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It is an aim of embodiments of the present invention to address one or more of the problems discussed earlier.

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According to a first aspect of the present invention there is provided an access device comprising means for receiving a key and validity information, wireless
30 communication means for establishing a connection with another party, said wireless communication means being arranged to provide said key and said

validity information to said another party, wherein if said key and said validity information are determined by the another party to be valid access is provided.

5 According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided an access method comprising the steps of receiving a key and validity information, establishing a wireless connection with another party, providing said key and said time related information to said another party, and checking at said another party if said key and said time related information are valid and if so providing access.

10 For a better understanding of the present invention and as to how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings in which:-

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a cellular network;

15 Figure 2 shows a block diagram of a mobile station embodying the present invention;

Figure 3 shows a block diagram of the entities with which the mobile station communicates;

Figure 4 shows the Bluetooth device of Figure 3 in more detail; and

20 Figure 5 illustrates the method embodying the present invention.

Reference is made to Figure 1 which shows a cellular network 2. The area covered by the network 2 is divided into a plurality of cells 4. Three cells 4 are shown in Figure 1. However, it should be appreciated that in networks there will typically be many more cells.

Each cell 4 has associated therewith a base transceiver station 6. Each base transceiver station 6 is arranged to receive signals from and send signals to mobile stations 8 in the cell associated with the base station 6. Depending on the method of communication, the mobile stations may communicate with the base stations of adjacent cells. In some embodiments of the present invention, a

mobile station may be able to communicate with two or more base stations at the same time.

5 The mobile stations and base transceiver stations typically use radio frequency signals to communicate. The base stations and mobile stations may use a frequency division multiple access technique. This means that the available frequency spectrum is divided up into a number of bands and the mobile station will be allocated a given frequency to communicate with the base station with the base station being allocated another frequency to communicate with the mobile
10 station. Generally, the frequencies will be different but this is not essential. The mobile stations and the base stations may use a time division multiple access technique. With this method, a frequency band is divided up into a number of time slots and a mobile station is allocated a given one of those time slots to communicate with the base station and vice versa. In the GSM (global system for mobile communication) standard, a combination of frequency division multiple
15 access and time division multiple access is used. Spread spectrum techniques such as code division multiple access may also be used. In this technique, different spreading codes are used by different mobile stations so that the signals from the different mobile stations can be distinguished. Similarly, the different
20 base stations will use different spreading codes. In the third generation system, a wideband CDMA system has been proposed. It should be appreciated that in embodiments of the present invention, any of these techniques may be used either on their own or together. It is of course possible that any other suitable techniques may be used.

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Reference is now made to Figure 2 which shows a block diagram of a mobile station embodying the present invention. The mobile station 8 has a first antenna 10. The first antenna 10 is arranged to receive signals from the respective base transceiver station 6. The first antenna 10 is also arranged to transmit signals to
30 the base station 6.

The signals received by the first antenna 10 are forwarded to a radio frequency transceiver 12. The radio frequency transceiver 12 will down convert the radio frequency signals to a baseband frequency. The radio frequency transceiver may perform other functions such as decoding, demodulation or the like. The received
5 information at the baseband frequency is forwarded by the radio frequency transceiver 12 to a processor 14 which extracts the necessary information from the received signal. The processor 14 may be arranged to provide an output which is connected to a speaker which may provide received voice signals. The processor 14 may receive control information from the base station which is used
10 to control the mobile station or the like. The processor 14 may also extract information which is to be displayed and display that information on a display 16. The processor may also receive an input from a user interface such as a keyboard or the like.

15 The processor 14 is also used to process signals to be transmitted by the first antenna 10 and may also receive an output from for example a microphone or the like. The signals which are to be transmitted by the first antenna are output by the processor 14 at the baseband frequency. The radio frequency transceiver 12 upconverts the baseband signals to the radio frequency and forwards them to the
20 first antenna 10 for transmission. The radio frequency transceiver may encode the information, modulate it or carry out any other processing of the signal.

The radio frequency transceiver 12 may be connected to a memory 18. The memory 18 is arranged to store some information received by the radio frequency
25 transceiver. In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the memory may be connected to the processor 14 and so may receive information via the processor.

The mobile station 8 has a second antenna 20. The second antenna is arranged
30 to receive and transmit signals in the Bluetooth range of frequencies. Bluetooth is a standard which has been proposed for short range, low power, high frequency

signals. Typically, the signals will be of the order of giga Hertz. The second antenna 20 is arranged to receive Bluetooth signals from a Bluetooth device. The signals received by the second antenna are forwarded to a Bluetooth transceiver 22. The Bluetooth transceiver 22 performs similar functions to the radio frequency transceiver 12. In particular, the Bluetooth transceiver 22 downconverts the received signals to a baseband frequency. If required, the Bluetooth transceiver may demodulate and decode the received signal. The received signals may be forwarded to the processor 14 for further processing.

10 The Bluetooth transceiver 22 is also arranged to receive information from the processor 14. The received information is at the baseband frequency and the Bluetooth transceiver upconverts the signals to the Bluetooth frequency so that they can be transmitted by the second antenna. If required, the Bluetooth transceiver 22 will modulate, encode and perform any other required function.

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The Bluetooth transceiver 22 is arranged to have access to the memory 18 and can retrieve information stored therein. In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the information may be retrieved by the processor from the memory and forwarded to the Bluetooth transceiver 22.

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Reference will now be made to Figure 3 which schematically illustrates embodiments of the present invention. The mobile station 8 is arranged to have a Bluetooth connection with a Bluetooth device 24. This means that signals are exchanged between the mobile device and the Bluetooth device in accordance with the Bluetooth standard. With the Bluetooth standard, two devices are able to communicate directly without going via for example a base station.

In embodiments of the present invention, it is proposed that the Bluetooth device be a lock or an access device. For example, the Bluetooth device may be provided on a hotel door. The Bluetooth device may be part of an access device. For example, the access device 24 may permit access to a cinema, public

transport, a ski lift or the like. Alternatively, the Bluetooth device may for example be incorporated in a rental car or the like. Embodiments of the present invention are particularly suitable for allowing access to a given user temporarily. However, embodiments of the present invention can be used in other situations.

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The communications between the mobile device and the Bluetooth device 24 are via the second antenna 20 of the mobile station 8.

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Reference is made to Figure 4 which shows the Bluetooth device 24 of Figure 3 in more detail. The Bluetooth device 24 has an antenna 26. This antenna 26 is arranged to receive and transmit signals at the Bluetooth frequency. More particularly, the antenna 26 is arranged to transmit signals to the second antenna of the mobile station and to receive signals therefrom. The Bluetooth device has an upconverter 28. The upconverter 28 is arranged to upconvert signals from a baseband frequency to the Bluetooth frequency for transmission by the antenna 26. The upconverter 28 may carry out other functions such as modulation, encoding or any other suitable function.

15

The signals which are received by the antenna 26 are processed by a downconverter 30 which reduces the frequency of the received signals from the Bluetooth frequency to the baseband frequency. Again, the downconverter 30 may perform other functions such as demodulation or decoding.

20

The signals which are received by the antenna 26 and down converted by the downconverter 30 are output to a processor 32 which is able to process the received signals further. Likewise, the processor 32 is arranged to output those signals which are to be transmitted to the upconverter 28. The Bluetooth device 24 also has a memory 34 which is used to store information. This will be described in more detail hereinafter.

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Referring back to Figure 3, the mobile station is also able to communicate with the base transceiver station 6 using the first antenna 10. The base transceiver station provides a connection to other elements of a network 36. The network 36 is connected to a gateway element 38 which, usually is part of the network 36. The gateway element 38 allows the network to be connected to an external entity, such as another network, the Internet or a server 40 of a service provider.

Reference will now be made to Figure 5 which shows a flow diagram of the steps of the method embodying the present invention and illustrates how embodiments of the present invention work. The mobile station 8 is arranged in step S1 to establish a connection with the network 36 via the base transceiver station 10. In the embodiment described, the mobile station is a WAP (wireless application protocol) mobile station. However, it should be appreciated that the mobile device may be in accordance with any other protocol and may for example be able to use the short message servicing SMS feature in embodiments of the invention. The network is also arranged to establish via the gateway 38 a connection with a server. This server 40 is associated with the service provider. For example, if embodiments of the present invention are to be used to allow access to hotel rooms, then the server 40 would be associated with the hotel. As an alternative the mobile station 8 could also access the server provider via a Bluetooth transceiver connected to the server. In this way the mobile station can get the key over the Bluetooth connection without the need for network connection. Cost would also be reduced. If however an order for a service (for example a hotel room) was made in advance the key could be obtained remotely via the base transceiver station 10 using WAP or SMS.

In the second step S2, the server 40 provides the mobile station with key information and additional information. For example, in the context of a hotel, the additional information could take the form of the hotel room. In this particular embodiment, the key and additional information are downloaded to the mobile station in the same call where the mobile station establishes the connection.

However, in alternative embodiments of the present invention, it is possible that the mobile station in step 1 establish a WAP connection and provides an indication to the server as to the particular service required. The server may then cause the mobile station to be called back with the required key and additional
5 information.

The key information which is sent to the mobile station is usually encrypted. The whole of the key may be encrypted or only part of the key may be encrypted. In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the key may not be encrypted.
10 If the key is encrypted, the mobile station may be able to decrypt all or part of the key information. However, in preferred embodiments of the present invention, the mobile station is not able to decrypt the key information. The additional information which is sent to the mobile station may also be encrypted but this is not necessary. Where this additional information is encrypted, the mobile station
15 will usually be able to decrypt that information. For example, if the additional information relates to a room key, the user will need to know which hotel room the user is allowed access to. This additional information may be communicated to the user. For example, the information may be displayed on the display or may take the form of a voice message. Once the additional information has been
20 received by the mobile station, the connection with the server 40 is terminated.

In the next step, step S3, the mobile station is arranged to establish a Bluetooth connection with the Bluetooth device 24. The connection with the Bluetooth device 24 can take place some time after the first two steps are being completed.
25 As indicated previously, Bluetooth is a standard which has been proposed to permit the direct communication between two devices. One feature of the Bluetooth standard is that each packet is transmitted with a different frequency.

Once the Bluetooth connection has been established, in step S4 the mobile
30 station sends the key information to the Bluetooth device. This may be in response to a request from the Bluetooth device for the key.

In step S5, the Bluetooth device will check the validity of the key. In particular, the Bluetooth device attempts to decrypt the keys and will compare it with key information which it has stored thereon.

5

In step S6, if the key is valid, then the Bluetooth device 24 will provide access for example to the room.

10 In embodiments of the present invention, it is envisaged that the mobile station could be used to store more than one key. So that the Bluetooth device 24 is able to receive the correct key, it is preferred that each key has an identification tag which identifies the service provider. The Bluetooth device would in its request sent to the mobile station for the key include this information identifying the associated service provider. The mobile station would then only send the key(s)
15 which have the tag associated with the given service provider. Where a number of different keys are associated with the given service provider, the Bluetooth device could try all of the keys to see which one matches. It is of course possible in embodiments of the present invention that each Bluetooth device has a unique identity tag so that the mobile station only sends the key which matches that
20 identity tag provided by the Bluetooth device.

In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the mobile station may provide all of the keys which it has to the Bluetooth device which will then test all of them in order to determine which key is the correct key. This may be less
25 preferable in those embodiments where security is of importance.

The key may have a time limit beyond which it is not valid. For example, a hotel room key may be only valid for the time that the user stays in the hotel. Accordingly, in some embodiments of the present invention, time information may
30 form part of the key. Alternatively, there may be separate information provided relating to time information. The Bluetooth device, when determining if the key is

valid or not, will check to see whether or not the key is still valid. The time information may take any suitable format such as a start time and/or an end time or any other suitable format. For this, the Bluetooth device will require access to a clock. That may be part of the Bluetooth device itself or the information may be provided by the mobile station.

In embodiments of the present invention, asymmetric encryption or symmetric encryption may be used. With symmetric encryption, the same key is used for encrypting as for decrypting. With asymmetric encryption, different keys are used for encryption and decryption. For example, public and private keys may be used: Thus, the data may be encrypted with a public key which is well known and decrypted with a private key which is only known to a given user. It should be appreciated that any suitable form of encryption and decryption could be used.

15 In order to further increase the security, a hash code can be applied to the key data.

It should be appreciated that any suitable way of transmitting key data securely between the server, the mobile station and the Bluetooth device may be used. In many of these forms the BTS and GW would not be needed.

In embodiments of the present invention, the mobile device has been described as being a mobile station. It should be appreciated that any suitable device can be used. For example, items such as wrist watches could be modified so as to provide the functions of the embodiments of the present invention. Indeed, dedicated devices may be provided in order to perform the functions of embodiments of the invention. It has been proposed to provide a credit card type device which has the capability of making radio connections. Embodiments of the present invention may be incorporated in such devices.

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In embodiments of the present invention, the mobile station has been described as using the Bluetooth protocol. However, in alternative embodiments of the present invention, different radio frequencies can be used. For example, infrared, wireless LAN and HomeRF could be used instead of the Bluetooth.

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Embodiments of the present invention may be used in a wide range of situations. For example, the mobile station 8 may receive from the server a ticket for a sporting event, theatre or cinema. The mobile station may receive from the server a key which allows a rented car to be driven. The mobile station may receive
10 tickets which allow the user to travel on public transport such as aeroplanes, buses or trains. Embodiments of the present invention may be arranged to provide access to for example ski lifts. Embodiments of the present invention are particularly applicable to the provision of temporary access for example to a hotel or access to a cinema. However, embodiments of the present invention can be
15 used to permit a user to obtain access to more permanent services. For example, embodiments of the present invention can be arranged to allow a user to access their office or home.

The additional information will be appropriate for a particular service. In the
20 context of a hotel room, the additional information will take the form of the room number. In the case of car rental, the additional information will take the form of the registration number of the car and/or a reference. In the case of tickets to an event, the information may take the form of the seat information. The additional information may also provide time information. For example, the amount of time
25 for which a hotel room is available may be included. In embodiments of the present invention, the same technique can be used to obtain more user time. For example, in the case of a rental car the user may use the same technique in order to obtain a longer rental time.

30 In embodiments of the present invention, there is no need to connect each of the Bluetooth devices together to a central control element. This is because of the

provision of information relating to the time for which the key is valid. In the case of a lock, the key used by the lock does not have to be continually changed. For example, a hotel room may be validly opened by a user one day but if the user has not requested the room for an additional day, the user will not be permitted to enter that room on the next day. Thus, the need for additional infra structure connecting the Bluetooth devices can be avoided. The validity time for the key can be in the non-encrypted part of the key so that the mobile station can remove it automatically. Also this would allow the Bluetooth device to send a request to the mobile station to remove the key. As an alternative rather than a valid time information any other validity information indicating the validity of a user or validity of use of the item being accessed can be transferred. For example a maximum speed for a hire car during use could be stipulated.

The access key is stored in the memory 18 of the mobile station. Alternatively, the access key may be stored in an integrated part of the device for example on a smart card. The key information is also stored in the memory 34 of the Bluetooth device. Again, the information may be stored in any other suitable location in the Bluetooth device.

Mobile stations or devices embodying the present invention may store any number of different keys for different purposes.

In alternative embodiments of the present invention, the mobile station may be arranged to provide the Bluetooth device with user identification information. This may be part of the key or separate therefrom. This information can be used to provide additional security. For example, in the car rental situation, the user may be required to identify himself by entering a personal identification number code to prevent misuse or crime. Additionally the key may be stored in the part of the memory which requires the user to enter their personal identity number (PIN). Without the PIN the mobile station will not send the key. Additionally each key can be provided with its own PIN. The user needs to know the PIN in order to

use the key. The mobile station sends the key together with the PIN (the PIN could be, for example, part of the key for decryption). Furthermore no PIN might be required.

- 5 It is preferred that the validity time for the key be encrypted. This means that the mobile station can automatically delete those keys which are out of date.

The keys are preferably stored in a tamper proof memory which may be an ASIC, smart card or the like.

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In alternative embodiments of the present invention, a single antenna may be provided in the mobile station and the key information and the like may be provided to the mobile station using the same antenna which is used to send the key information to the accessed entity. That single antenna may be arranged to

- 15 use the Bluetooth standard or the usual mobile station frequencies.

CLAIMS

1. An access device comprising:

means for receiving a key and validity information ;

5 wireless communication means for establishing a connection with another party, said wireless communication means being arranged to provide said key and said validity information to said another party, wherein if said key and said validity information are determined by the another party to be valid access is provided.

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2. A device as claimed in claim 1, wherein said receiving means is arranged to receive additional information relating to the another party.

3. A device as claimed in claim 2, wherein said additional information is
15 available to a user of said access device.

4. A device as claimed in claim 3, wherein said device comprises a display and said display is arranged to display said additional information.

20 5. A device as claimed in claim 3 wherein said device comprises a speaker and said speaker is arranged to provide said additional information audibly.

6. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said means for receiving said key and validity information comprises a wireless communication
25 means.

7. A device as claimed in claim 6, wherein said wireless communication means for receiving said key and validity information operate at different frequencies to the wireless communication means for establishing a connection.

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8. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said wireless communication means for establishing a connection uses high frequency signals of the order of giga Hertz.

5 9. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said wireless communication means for establishing a connection uses low power signals.

10. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said wireless communication means for establishing a connection uses Bluetooth signals.

10

11. A device as claimed in any of claims 1 to 9, wherein said wireless communication means for establishing a connection uses infra red signals.

12. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said device is
15 arranged to have more than one key at the same time.

13. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein each key has an identifier associated therewith, said another party being arranged to provide identification information, said device being arranged to provide the or each key
20 which has the identifier associated with the received identification information to said another party.

14. A device as claimed in claim 13, wherein said identifier identifies a service provider.

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15. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said device provides access to one or more of the following:

hotel room; theatre; cinema; hire car; ski lift; public transport; or office.

30 16. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said device comprises a memory for storing said key.

17. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein at least part of said key and/or said validity information are at least partly encrypted.

5 18. A device as claimed in claim 17, wherein at least part of said key is not decryptable by said device.

10 19. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said device is arranged to provide to said another party information identifying the user of said device.

20. A device as claimed in claimed in any preceding claim wherein said validity information comprises time related information.

15 21. An access system comprising a device as claimed in any of the preceding claims in combination with said another party.

20 22. A system as claimed in claim 21, wherein said another party comprises means for determining if the key and validity information received from said access device are valid.

25 23. An access method comprising the steps of:
receiving a key and validity information ;
establishing a wireless connection with another party;
providing said key and said time related information to said another party.;
and
checking at said another party if said key and said time related information are valid and if so providing access.

30 24. A method as claimed in claim 23 wherein said validity information comprises time related information.

25. A device as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein said device is a mobile station.

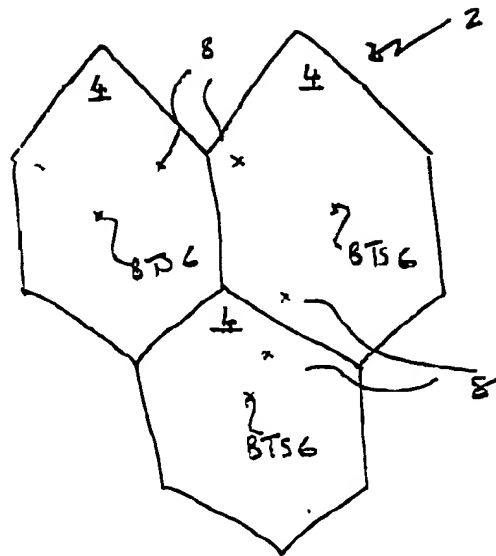


FIGURE 1

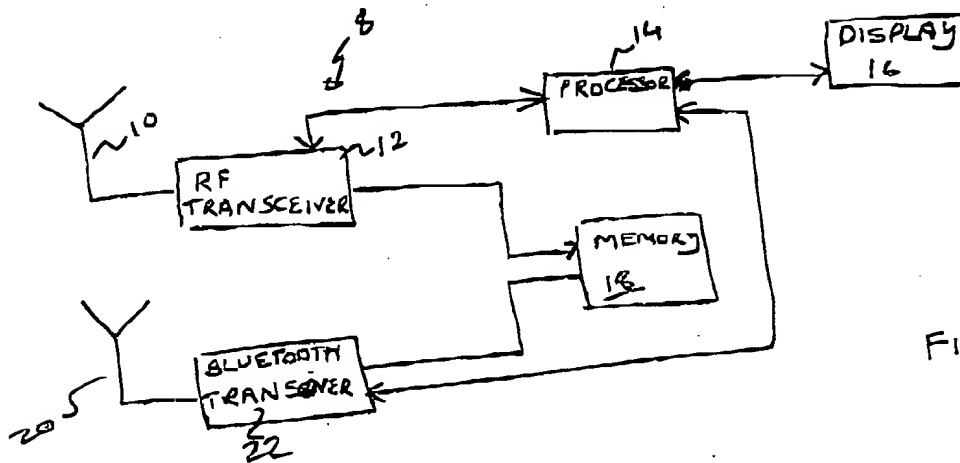


FIGURE 2

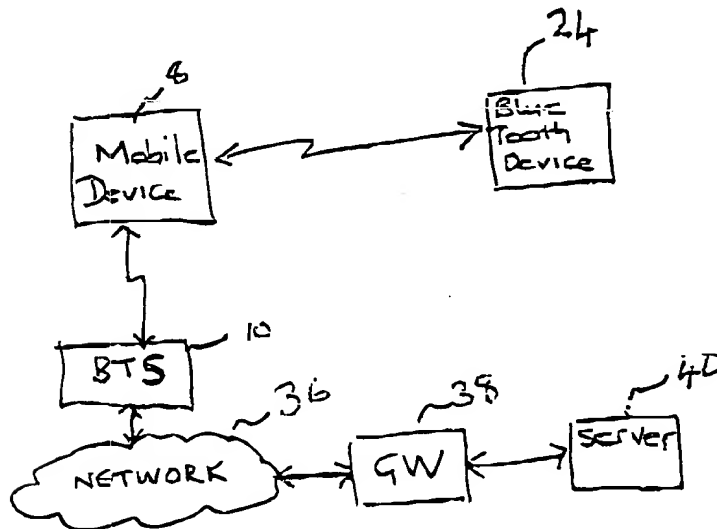


FIGURE 3

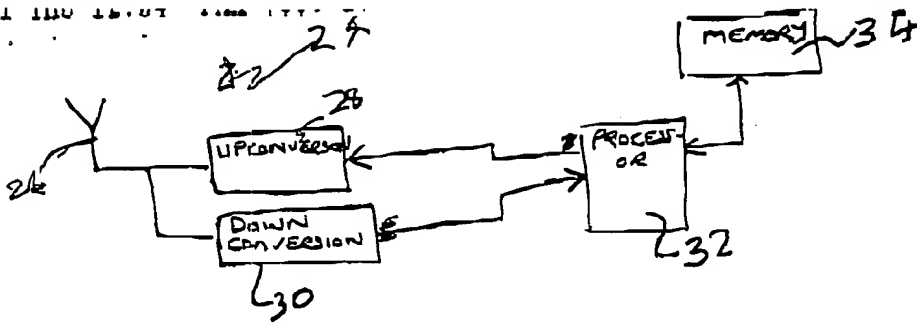


FIGURE 4

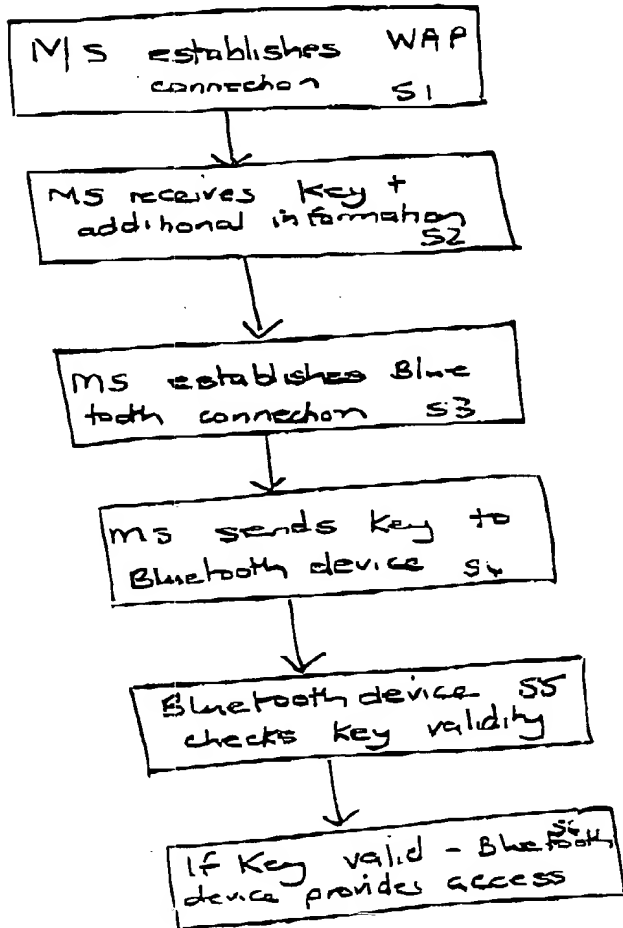


FIGURE 5


Huovinen Tea (NHO/Helsinki)

From: Huovinen Tea (NHO/Helsinki)
Sent: 31 May, 2001 12:47
To: Patent-Agency Antonelli (EXT-RES/Helsinki)
Cc: Aarnio Ari (NVO/Helsinki)
Subject: RE: 27014; 017.39011X00 (-> part IV)

Dear Bob:

Attached please find the soft copy of the foreign reference cited in Leena's letter on March 23, 2001.

Our ref: NC32538
Appl No: GB 0025198.3
Formal Title: Electronic authorisations
Title of invention report: Transferring Tickets Between Mobile
Devices Using Electronic Business Cards
Priority Date: 13 October, 2000
(encl. NC332538.doc)


NC332538.doc

I will send you the figures (1 & 2) through telefax.

If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to contact us.

Best regards,

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Pages: 1+19
From: Tea Huovinen

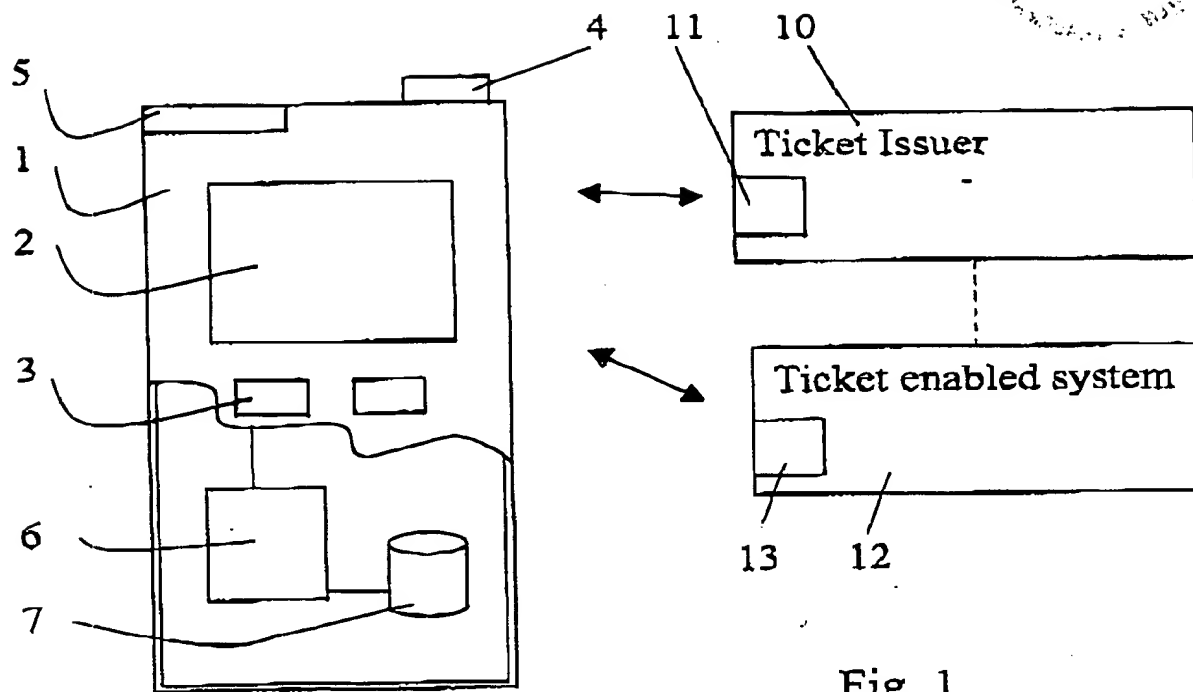


Fig. 1

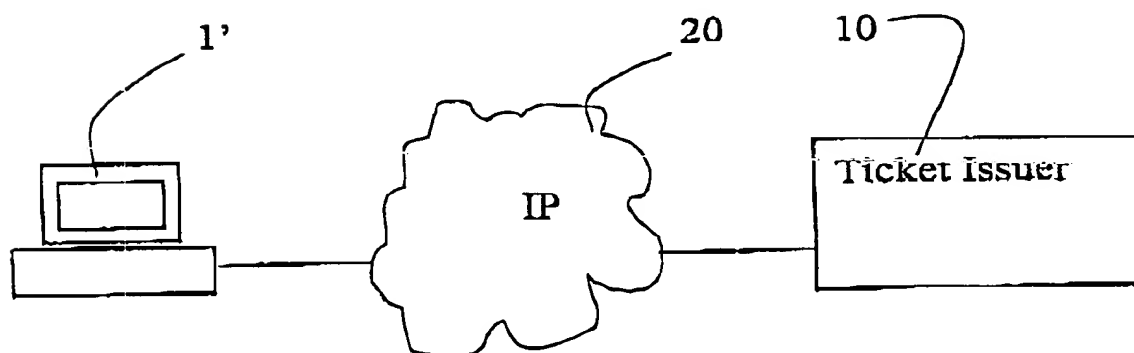


Fig. 3

NC 32536 kuvat → *Telefax*

Fax nro/No:	<i>721</i>
Kenelle/To:	<i>721</i>
Keneltä/From:	<i>KRB</i>
Pvm/Date:	Sivuja/Pages: <i>2</i>

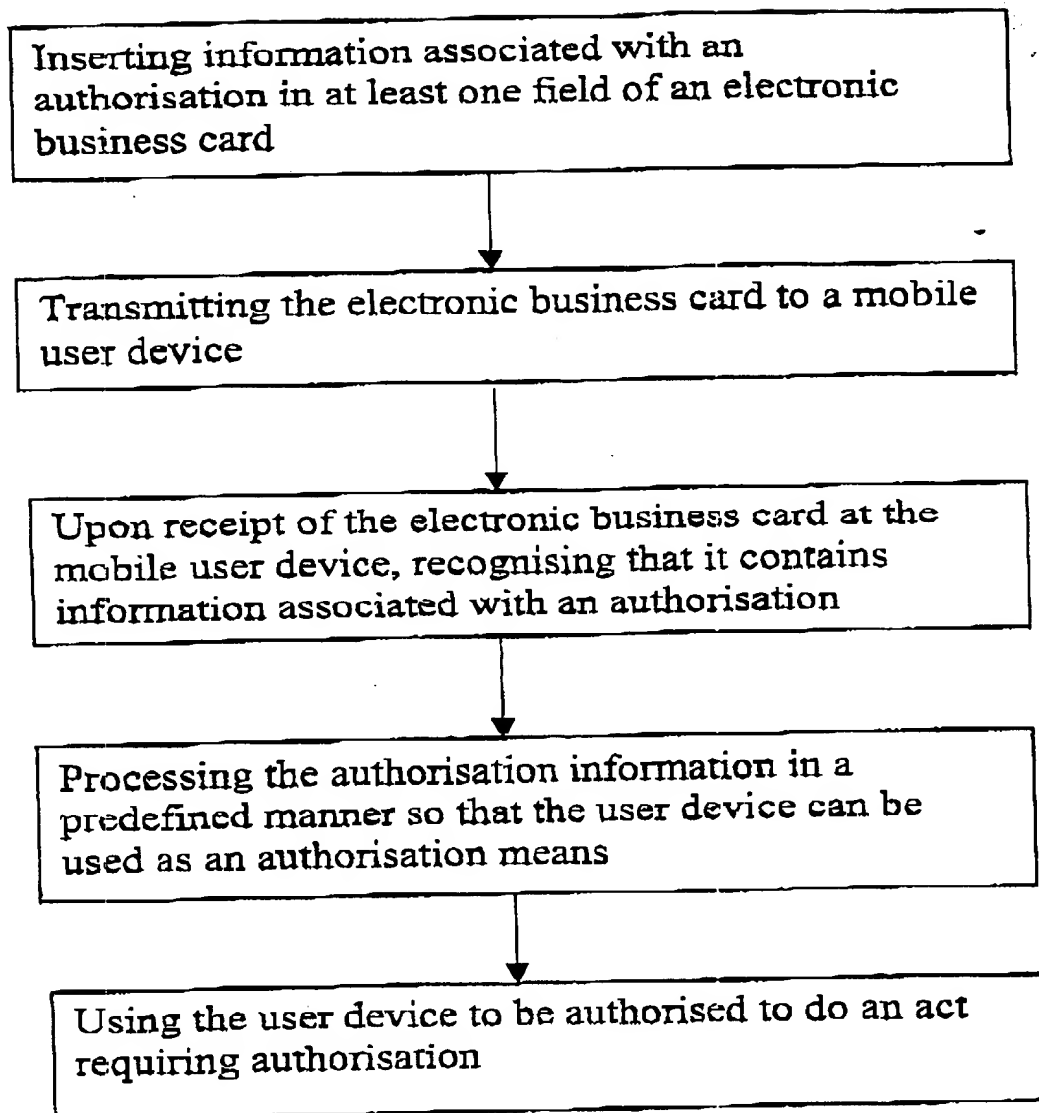


Fig. 2